REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,863.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for back, numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

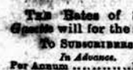
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. POLLOCK, on THURSDAY, the 12th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingoris, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

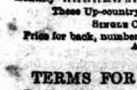
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 P. M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUBREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

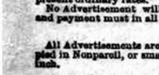
The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Return Tickets available within 6 months.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register, 434 H.P. nominal, Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,

and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, no 14, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, will sail about the 11th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, Leghorn or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Inclusive Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa ..... Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples ..... „ 470
Do. Naples „ Genoa ..... „ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th July.
(a) DECCAN	2429	450	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(c) AUSTRALIA	2662	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(b) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Meshven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Hazelwood	17th do.
(c) MALWA	2823	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Rookell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3761	600	C. A. White	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	3263	450	W. W. Eastman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2963	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room.

Fancy playing cards, gold studs, buttons, Lady's belts, carpets, accordians, violins, marino shirts, bathing tubs, flower vases, &c. &c.

Few cases Vinapasto sherry, invalid portwine, breakfast claret, Norway beer, &c. &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by public auction at their room in Meadows Street, No. 26—

A variety of sundry articles, consisting of wine glasses and soda water tumblers, white and colour bordered dessert cheese and butter plates, flat dishes, children's, ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes, blackwood round dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sofa couches, child cradles, teapoys, screen, iron painted bedsteads, towel horses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, child's perambulator, writing table.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Mottee Cubarn,

2 blackwood full carved large chiffoniers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a large collection of valuable books, pony, &c. at No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Rose and Co.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Meadow Street, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a gentleman, the same comprises rich star cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ice pitcher, cruet, pickle and liquor frames, biscuit box, spoons and forks, tea and coffee service, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved and upholstered drawing table for 8 persons, Madras pattern round table and chairs, pier, writing, dressing and washing tables, conversation and sofa couches, sideboard, screens, book and illustrated library, rosewood, cane, and rocking chairs, bureau, chiffoniers, iron four posts bedstead, camp cot, wardrobe, flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, figures, musical box, a large collection of valuable books, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, pony with saddle and bridle &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the furniture is on view.

SALE OF PROVISIONS.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of oilmanstores and provisions, consisting of veal and peas pork sausages, mutton, red currans jam, parsnip, patent groat, Fruit in Negus, lemon peel assorted sance Harlcot mutton, Boulogna sausages, beef and vegetable, Oxford Brown rump steak, stewed lamb and peas, roast hare, pork sausages, macedoine, haricot vers, pearl and Scotch barley, venison cutlets, veal and peas, veal and cutlets, Irish stew, roast grouse, Scotch haggis, minced collops, hashed mutton, beef a la mode, potted beef, Strasbourg meat, potted game, Essence de Legumes celery, salt, Keen's mixed spice, Huntly and Palmer's assorted biscuits, &c., &c.

These stores will be put up in small lots for the convenience of European purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Chandeliers, Argand Lustres &c., at No. 56, Nepean Sea Road, Khunabulla.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th July sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 56, Nepean Sea Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the furniture shall be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 kales grey shirting.
5 cases white shirting.
4 cases T. red prints.
25 oblong marble slabs, 4 feet by 2 feet.
10 round marble slabs, 3 feet in diameter.
6 round marble slabs, 20 inches.

On account of the concerned.

K K—12—1 case 35 lbs. cochineal damaged by sea water.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Grand Arsenal up to 4 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, for a QUANTITY of OLD and OBSOLETE SHOT and SHELL, which can be seen in the Grand Arsenal. Each Tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500. Each Tender to show rate in Tons.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

F. SWANSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissary of Ordnance, in charge Grand Arsenal.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 4th July 1877.

WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS,

imported in periodical consignments OVERLAND.

The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to Smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRDSEYE.
„ LATAKIA.
„ SHAG.
„ SMOKING MIXTURE.

Per Tin Cash, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED.)

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot .....Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS,

WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	27
	„ 11½ „	31
	„ 12½ „	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	28
	„ 11½ „	34
	„ 12½ „	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	36
	„ 11½ „	40
	„ 12½ „	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	„ 11½ „	43
	„ 12½ „	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels ..... Mirrors 17 by 13½ in. Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THIS is to inform the Public of Bombay that Captain CHAS. WELBURN will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by the CREW or OFFICERS of the ship ANNIE FROST without the Master's permission.

CHAS. WELBURN, Master.

Bombay, 4th July 1877.

I BEG to notify that HARWOOD BANNER, Esq., of Liverpool, has been appointed RECEIVER of the ESTATE of Messrs. H. CLASON & Co., of Liverpool, Bombay, and Stuttgart, and that the said Harwood Banner has appointed me his Agent in India.—Bombay, the 5th July 1877.

G. SIGG.

WANTED, by the Officers' Mess, 2/17th Regiment, a MESSMAN. Guarantee Rs. 2,000 required. Applications stating terms, accompanied with Testimonials, to be made in writing, addressed to

THE PRESIDENT,
Officers' Mess 2/17th Regiment, Mhow, Central India.

LOST, First and Seconds of Exchange drafts Nos. 19/20 and 12/203 for Rs. 5,000 and 2,500 respectively, drawn on 28th April, at 63 days after date, by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, on the Bank's Calcutta Agency, in favour of E. D. SASSOON, and blank endorsed. All parties are cautioned against negotiating these bills. Payment has been stopped.

PURBHOODASS SUCKIDASS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified, that, the Khamgaon STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on, and after, MONDAY, the 16th instant, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after SUNDAY, the 15th instant; and on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1877.

THACKER & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
A Selection from the Despatches, Treatise, and other Papers of the Marquis Wellesley, K. G., during his Government of India. Edited by Sidney J. Owen, M.A.	16 8
Christian Evidences viewed in relation to Modern Thought; by Rev. C. A. Row, M.A. (Bampton Lectures 1877)	8 12
Precious Stones and Gems, Their History and distinguishing characteristics; by Edwin W. Streeter. Illustrated	12 8
A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa; by Lady Barker. Illustrated	6 8
Tropical Agriculture: A Treatise on the Culture, Preparation, Commerce, and Consumption of the Principal Products of the Vegetable Kingdom; by P. L. Simmonds. 8vo.	14 8
The Hand of Ethelberta; by Thomas Hardy. Illustrated	5 4
Tactical Studies of the Battles of Columbey—Nouilly and Vionville; compiled and arranged from the official accounts by Major Lonsdale A. Hale, R.E.	3 4
Milton's Poetical Works. (Globe Edition)	2 8
Barrington; by Charles Lever, with Illustrations	2 8
Roussel's Transfusion of Human Blood	1 12
The Picturesque Tourist, a Handy Guide round the World. Second Edition	1 12
Household Management; by an Old Housekeeper (Weale's Series.)	2 8
Uarda. A Romance of Ancient Egypt. By George Ebers. 2 vols.	2 12
Aristotle; by Sir A. Grant (Ancient Classics for English Readers)	1 12
Blackburn's Academy Notes, 1877	0 12
Bellow's Pocket French-English and English-French Dictionary. Second edition. Size 4½ by 3 inches.	7 8
Madcap Violet; by William Black	4 4
Edina, a Novel; by Mrs. Henry Wood	4 4
Benjamin Disraeli, K. G. et Beaconsfield, a Biography, Vol. I	7 8
Thornbury's Life of J. M. W. Turner, R. A. New edition, Illustrated	5 4
Family Herald, volume 38	2 4
Student's Manual of Venereal Diseases; by Berkeley Hill and Arthur Cooper	1 12
Dana's Text Book of Mineralogy, Illustrated	17 4
Hints on Gardening in India, second edition	1 8
Spon's Information for Colonial Engineers, India; by F. C. Danvers, C. E.	3 2
Clode's Statute Law relating to the Army 1877	1 0
Higham's Hydraulic Tables	3 14
American Addresses, with a Lecture on the Study of Biology; by Professor Huxley	4 8
Supernatural Religion, an inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation. Vol. II	9 12
Sparrang Hari: or Memoirs of a Hindoo. With an introductory preface by Sir H. Bartle Frere. New and cheaper edition	4 4
Malcolm; by George MacDonald. Third and cheaper edition, with portrait of the author	4 4
Rose Turquand; by Ellice Hopkins	4 4
Sanitary Engineering. A series of Lectures given before the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, 1876; by J. Bailey Denton, F. G. S., C.E.	17 4
The Adventures of Nevil Brooke; or, How India was won for England; by C. J. Riethmuller. 3 vols.	22 0
Carpentry, Old and New, Spiritualism, &c., Historically and Scientifically considered	3 12
The Lucieds: or, the Discovery of India: an Epic Poem translated from the Portuguese of Luis De Camoens; by W. J. Mickle. Forth edition	2 8
Farquharson's Guide to Therapeutics	5 4
Ramsey's Chart of Hindu Family Inheritance, with an explanatory Treatise. Second edition	4 8
Davidson and Dicey's Concise Precedents in Conveyancing.	11 4
The Knot Tied. Marriage Ceremonies of all Nations, collected and arranged by W. Tegg	3 12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1877, with Army Service Act, 1847, and Army Enlistment Act 1867, &c.	2 12
Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth edition, vols. 1 to 5. Each	21 0
Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law, 1877	11 4
Van Laun's History of French Literature, 2 vols.	22 0
The Ottoman Power in Europe. Its nature, its Growth, and its Decline; by Edward A. Freeman. Maps	5 4
Ringer's Handbook of Therapeutics. Fifth Edition.	8 12
Moore's Family Medicine for India. Second Edition.	7 0
Complete Works of Robert Burns. Illustrated	3 12
The Pilot and his Wife, translated from the Norwegian of Jonas Lie; by G. L. Tottenham	7 8
Woodman and Tidy's Handy-book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Illustrated	22 0
Home's Lights and Shadows of Spiritualism	11 4
The Annual Register: a review of public events at Home and Abroad for the year 1876	12 8
The Architect's Guide; by F. Rogers	4 4
Charlotte Bronte: a monograph; by T. Wemyss Reid	4 4
Indemaur's Leading, Conveyancing and Equity Cases	4 4
The English and their Monuments at Goa; by Dr. J. Gerson DaCunha	1 0
Murchison's Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Liver, second edition	14 8
The Physical Basis of Mind, being the Second Series of Problems of Life and Mind; by George Henry Lewes	11 4
Laws for the Regulation of Vice in England and other Countries; by Sheldon Amos, M.A.	12 8
Russia; by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A., Fourth Edition, 2 vols	16 8
Historical Dramas; by Tom Taylor, M. A.	5 4
The Cottage Hospital: its origin, progress, management and work; by H. C. Burdett	5 4
Scenes, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range, a tale of Indian adventure; by E. A. Sterndale, F. R. G. S. Illustrated by the Author	14 8
The Law of Mortgage and other Securities upon property; by W. R. Fisher, Barrister. Third Edition, 2 vols.	41 4
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PRODUCT—ALE AND STOUT.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXHIBITOR—

MURREE BREWERY, PUNJAB, EAST INDIA.

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Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Blankets	each 10 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Cotton do	15 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
English Cambric do	4 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8	Do. Brushes	0 12
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8 0	Waterproof Coats	10 8	Nail do	0 12
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12 8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Do. do.	3 2
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Extra Large do	75 8	Do. Strops	3-8 to 4 0
Bathing Drawers	3-8 to 6 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 8	Extra large do	24 0	Linen Cuffs per doz	9 12
Gents' Cotton Socks, do	8 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Linen Collars do	6 0
Warm do	15 8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose dos	13 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	73 0	Champagne Taps	0 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose dos	9 0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Pocket Knives	2 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from dos.	6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 0	Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	0 12
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	23 to 30 0	Shaving do Stick	1 0
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Lloyd's Euxesis	2 12
				Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
				Fragrant Moreline	1 8
				Sewing Labels, per doz.	0 12
				Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12 8
				Oriental Chairs best	2 12
				Ladies' Shoes	5-8 to 12

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH JULY, 1877.

THE rainfall during the past week has been very light both in Bombay and up-country, and from some districts—notably Gujerat—the reports are less favourable. There is, however, ample time still for sowing operations, so that there is no occasion yet to apprehend an unfavourable season.

The telegraphic advices from home latterly have been of a very quiet tenor, and not such as to cause any activity either in our export or import markets. Cotton has scarcely fluctuated during the week, and Seeds and Wheat are quiet. Piece Goods are dull. Money is easier, Government Paper dull, Shares steady, Sterling Exchange quiet, and Freights dull in the extreme, to-day's rates for Liverpool being £1-16-3 by steamer and £2 by sailing ships.

The usual weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday, when £265,000 were offered, out of which £240,000 were allotted as follows :—£159 000 to Calcutta, £1,000 to Madras, and £80,000 to Bombay, tenders at 1s. 8 11/16d. per rupee receiving in full both in bills and telegraphic transfers. As compared with last week's allotments this shows a slight decrease in the demand for remittance to this side, although not sufficient to exercise any material influence on the general position of the exchange market, which appears to have entered on a period of exceptional steadiness. Bar Silver in London has advanced from 53¾d. to 53¾d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8 11/16d. per rupee, and it is currently reported that sellers are holding for 54d. However that may be, large shipments continue to be made to this side by the weekly steamer, and at the present time there is close on a million sterling in Silver so afloat, which does not look like any scarcity of supplies.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 30th ultimo showed an increase of 8½ lacs in the Government Deposits and 25 lacs in Other Deposits, while Loans and Discounts were greater by 2 lacs, leaving the Cash Balance increased by 10 lacs. This improvement of itself was comparatively unimportant, but coming to a position already exceptionally strong, it was sufficient to induce the Directors to make a further reduction of one per cent in their rates of discount and interest at the usual Weekly Board Meeting on the 4th instant, bringing the nominal minimums down to 5 per cent, on loans against Government Paper and short-dated Bank Bills and 6 per cent. on Cash Credits and Demand Loans. To-day we learn by wire that the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have made a similar reduction, bringing their rates to the same level. In the bazaar here, however, accommodation is still offering for two or three months certain at 3 per cent. per annum, and although the new loan to be issued next week will give a slight increase to the demand for money, trade requirements for the next three or four months must be too small to render any advance in the rate of discount at all probable.

EXCHANGE.—A slightly firmer feeling was apparent in Sterling Exchange after our last report was in print, and business closed for the mail partially 1/16d. higher than our quotations, say, 1s. 8¾d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 9 1/16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Very little was done, and the rates remained unaltered until Thursday afternoon, when a decline of 1/16d. took place, and since then no further fluctuation has occurred. To-day's closing rates are ready Bills are accordingly :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 11/16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 9d.; Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 9d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 9 1/16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 1/16d.; 6 months 1s. 9 1/8d. per rupee.

The transactions for this steamer have been small in the extreme, but at the close of last week considerable sales of 3 months' sight Credits were effected at 1s. 9 1/16d., the then current rate, for delivery up to the end of August, and the Banks are still willing to buy for that delivery at to-day's figures, but there are no sellers. For Bank Bills both ready and forward the demand has been insignificant, and next to nothing has been done. For delivery at the end of the year there are still sellers of demand at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee, but the requirements of remitters appear to be satisfied at the moment, and the demand is doubtless owing to this that exchange remains so steady. There is no alteration in future prospects to notice. Here, the extent of export business is so small that influences are all in favour of a decline, but in Calcutta a fair trade is passing and sufficient Private Bills are offering to check the weakness here. Whether this will continue is problematical, but looking to the probable course of trade and the large supplies of Silver being sent out, there is little likelihood at all events of rates going higher.

On Calcutta, we quote to-day demand drafts at ⅛ to 3/16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount at which a large business has to-day been done.

On China, the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Merchantile Bills is Rs. 224 per 100 dollars.

The latest quotation from Hong-Kong for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 4s. 3d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The demand for Government Paper throughout the week has been slow, and the general disposition seems to be in favour of waiting the issue of the new loan before operating. Values have shown a declining tendency throughout the week, and to-day's quotations are :—Fours Rs. 97½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97¾; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—The market generally has been quiet without any great extent of business, but rates, nevertheless, have been well supported and in most instances are higher. In Bank shares transactions have been limited, and Bank of Bombays have received 3 per cent. during the week. Land Companies are dull, and we reduce our quotations Rs. 5 in Colabas and Rs. 25 in Mazagons. Press Companies, in most cases, are firmly held. We quote an advance of Rs. 100 in Akbar Press, Rs. 25 in Apollo, Rs. 20 in Colabs, Rs. 10 in Scinde and Punjab, and Rs. 5 in Mofussil Companies. Bellarys have fallen Rs. 25, and East India Press Rs. 30 per share. Spinning and Weaving Companies have been somewhat irregular, but in most cases quotations are higher. Nicol Manufacturing Company and Soondardass Spinning have risen Rs. 50, Alexandra and Goculdass Morarjee Rs. 30, Madras United Rs. 25, Dharamsey, Mooljee Pelit, and Mazagon Rs. 10, Great Eastern, National, and Oriental Rs. 5. A decline of Rs. 20 has taken place in Colabs, Rs. 10 in Mandvie, and Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 5 in Fleming, Hindustan, Hydrabad and Khatao Mucnnjee. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company.

The Piece Goods Market in the early part of the week showed some slight improvement and from the Bazaar an increased business was done, but the less favourable accounts from up-country within the past day or two have had an unfavourable influence on the demand, and at the close the feeling is decidedly dull and prices tend downwards. From the Bazaar the transactions are estimated at about 1,000 packages, but from first hands the clearances have not exceeded 200 packages. In Grey Goods there has been very little done except in Shirtings in which to effect sales an occasional reduction of one to one and a half annas per piece has been accepted, but in the majority of cases prices are nominally unaltered. As regards future prospects, the less favourable accounts from up-country are of course against the market, but it is too early yet to come to any definite conclusion on this point, and unless the rains prove to be short, there must unquestionably be a large deficiency in up-country wants to be filled.

For *Yarn* good an active enquiry prevailed for a few days immediately following the departure of last mail and a large business was done, but latterly there has been very little doing.

TWIST.—In English Yarns there has again been only a moderate business done, and prices are unaltered in every respect. The tendency, however, is slightly weaker, notwithstanding a comparatively moderate stock. In local yarns a steady but not active trade has been doing and the previous rise is barely supported.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Only a small demand prevails, and although supplies are small, prices must be quoted As. 8 per cwt. lower. *Yellow Metal* is also very dull at a partial decline of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. *Iron* is somewhat firmer, and an advance of As. 8 to Re. 1 per candy has taken place in Swedish and British Bars and Square Nail Rods. Sheets are more difficult of sale at a reduction of As. 4 per cwt.

COALS.—A very depressed feeling prevailed in the early part of the week, and for a time a further decline in prices seemed probable, but within the past two days an increased demand—chiefly of a speculative character—has set in and a large business has been done at current rates. About 6,000 tons Davison's West Hartley have been sold to arrive, via steamer, at Rs. 17½ and a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley, via Cape, at Rs. 16 per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The Liverpool telegrams in the early part of the week reported considerable firmness with a partial advance of 1/16d. per lb. in spot quotations, and although the market has since been quieter the improvement has been supported. In sympathy with this, prices here advanced Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy shortly after the departure of last mail, and although buyers have since withdrawn from the market in a great measure the advance is maintained.

The total purchases of the week have only been about 5,000 bales, of which fully one-half has been on account of the local mills, but at the close the demand even on this account has been slow.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
For the week	7,656	3.584	4.043
Since 1st Sept	1,122,718	1,065,536	1,324,501

The *Clearances* for sea during the week have been 21,167 bales, making a total of 761,206 bales, against 824,000 bales for the same time last year. This shows a slight increase over earlier estimates which were generally put about 750,000 bales, but the excess is owing to the late setting in of the rains.

As regards the *new crop* it is too early yet to say anything with certainty. The rains have not been satisfactory in Gujerat and Berar, but there is still time to prevent any injury to the sowing, and it would be premature, therefore, to take an unfavourable view of Crop prospects. From what we can learn, however, there will be a disposition to sow a large proportion of Seeds this season owing to the high prices obtained for the last Crop.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

Well-pressed—		₹ lb.
New Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready	....Rs. 209 = 5¾d.
„ Omrawuttee Good	do.	..... „ 195 = 5 5/16d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	..... „ 190 = 5 3/16d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	..... „ 186 = 5d.
„ Dholleras Good	do.	..... „ 196 = 5 5/16d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	..... „ 193 = 5¼d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	..... „ 188 = 5¼d.
„ Do. Fully Fair	do.	..... „ 184 = 5d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—Owing to the less favourable reports from home the demand of late has been slow, and prices have fallen As. 2 per cwt., to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-3 per cwt. *Rapeseed* has been in active request, and supplies at the same time being light, prices have been well supported. We now quote Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Buyers have operated very sparingly, and although prices are unaltered, the market is dull. We quote :—White Rs. 36 to Rs. 37, Mixed Rs. 35, Red Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. SOONDA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starrett, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 466 tons, Captain M. Wodehouse, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE s. s. EUROPA, 1,737 tons, Captain J. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (June 9th) via Gibraltar, Port Said, and via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers.—Mr. J. P. Packenham, and eight deck passengers, and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Mr. G. F. Hoar, Col. Tanner and two servants, Mr. Ruttonchund Chundoomull, and Mrs. Toolseedass Kisundass and four children. For Bussorah.—Mrs. Hurmoosh and two relatives, and Mr. Essee Salloon Obadin two sons, and servants. For different ports. Fourteen deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. HINDUSTAN 3,186, tons, Captain R. Roskell which arrived in harbor yesterday from Southampton (June 7th), via the Suez Canal, brought the English mails, and the following cargo :—1,068 packages piece goods, 260 bales twist, 12 cases umbrellas, 98 packages provision, 186 cases wine and spirit, 59 packages oilmanstone, 70 cases brass, 300 kegs steel, 100 cases tinned plates, 510 cases candles, 276 barrels beer, 194 packages paper, 42 packages paint, 159 cases copper, 1,011 casks spelter, 75 bottles quicksilver, 5 packages earthen ware, 25 drums oil, 13 packages varnish, 4 cases gold thread, 4 cases saffron, 665 boxes silver, 1 box silver coins, 6 cases specie, 38 packages roots, 2 packages coffee, 2 packages E tea ch, 269 packages grain, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	Southampton, June 7.
	Europa (s)	Harris	Liverpool, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Puttialla (s)	Henderson ...	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Wodehouse ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	Socotra (s)	Starratt.....	Madras.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Bhootan, to China, &c.
Steamer Aden, to Kurrachee.
Ship Winged Hunter, to Calcutta and Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
1	Suez (s)	Flindt	Madras, June 21.
	Duke of Argyll (s)	Vaile	London, May 20.
	Dunkeld	McNish	Liverpool, Feb 17.
	Golden Fleece ...	Brown	London, Mar 17.
	Anaita	Marcontoni ...	Calcutta, June 20.
	Alpine	Mearns	Cochin, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
1	Madras (s)	.....	.....
	Arabia (s)	.....	.....
	Ethiopia (s)	.....	.....
	City of Florence	.....	.....
	Arno	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Argyll—Mr Appell and Mr Leverige.
Per Golden Fleece—Mrs Brown and family.

The s s Navarino—This vessel left Madras roads for London via the Canal on the 3rd inst, with the following passengers :—For London—Mrs Pollard, 1 boy and infant, Mr A J O'Hara, Col and Mrs Bruce and Mr Bruce, Col J F Picher, Mr Smith, Mr and Mrs Headsell, Mr Lippert, Sub-Conductor J Smith, Mrs Smith and 5 children. Mrs E Roberts, Messrs W Wrench, R Wiseman, W Telford, and G Smith and Capt Robson, For Suez—Mr C Barbezat, and Mr Woodward.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 16 Batavia, D G boat, Paquet, from Newdeep.
16 Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie, from Berbara.
17 Glendale, ss, Speck, from Ca ddf.
18 Niger, ss, Duff, from Calcutta.
20 Tamar, H M T, ship, Liddell, from Hongkong.
21 Nepaul, ss, Mathven, from London.
21 John Howard, ss, Hillet, from Calcutta.
21 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Venice
23 Finisterre, F T, ship, Rolland, from Bourbon.
23 Roma, ss, Rollo, from Calcutta.
23 Ellerslie, ship, Mowet, from Cardiff.
23 Cadiz, ss, Echeitru, from Liverpool.
24 Borrowdale, ss, Davis, from Kurrachee.
25 Zambesi, s, Symons, from Bombay.
25 Madura, ss, Sprenkel, from Batavia.
25 Pleiades, ss, Lepage, from Calcutta.
25 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
26 Ranger, A G, boat, Mosley, from Suez.
27 Ossian, ss, Butchart, from Bushire.
27 Guy Mannering, s, Mann, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June. 21 Glendale, ss, speck, to Bussorah.
21 Nepaul, ss, Mathven, to Calcutta.
21 John Howard, ss, Hillet, to London.
21 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Bombay.
22 Mansoura, E ss, Lutie, to Berbara.
22 Niger, ss, Duff, to Marseilles.
23 Roma, ss, Rollo, to Genoa.
23 Cadiz, ss, Echeitru, to Manilla.
24 Batavia, D G boat, Paquet, to Bussorah.
24 Finisterre, F T s ip, Rolland, to Touron.
24 Borrowdale, ss, Davis, to Marseilles P O.
25 Tamar, H M T ship, Liddell, to Portsmouth.
25 Zambesi, ss, Symons, to Venice.
25 Madura, ss, Sprenkel, to Amsterdam.
25 Pleiades, ss, Lepage, to London.
27 Ossian, ss, Butchart, to London.
28 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ellerslie, ship, Mowet, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Ranger, A G, boat, from Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rinaldo s—18 casks glassware, Abdoolhoosein Rahimbhoy.
Trentham Hall s—15 kegs iron nails, Alladin Bhamuji; 160 cases yellow metal sheets, Ribbins, Steuart and Co; 7 casks hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—25 cases swiss milk, Dinshaw Dorabjee Majo.
Surat s—50 boxes candles, Volkart Brothers.
Cathay s—500 boxes candles, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—5 cases claret, C Grondona.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—40 cases claret, and 100 cases brandy, C Bouneville.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Egbert s—1,000 cwts wheat, Hajee Adem Esmail and Co; 4,250 cwts wheat, Tempull Gopajee; 225 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 40 bales cotton, Nemchund Goolalchund.
Childwall Hall s—90 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 25 bales cotton, J C Bunbury and Co.
Nizam s—226 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 36 bales rags and 65 bales hemp, Lalljee Narrunjee; 40 bales w ol, Sugrumull Sadasrmull.
Trentham Hall s—500 cwts myrabollams, Abramovitz and Co; 13 bales cotton, Wookerda Poonaee; 20 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge—15 cases cuttlefish, and 5 cases drugs, Rmoobhoy Mahamed; 19 bales skins and 18 bales hides, Mahamedhoy Abdoola and Co; 18 bales hides, Mahamed Cooverjee; 7,500 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 18 bales hides, Ballaymahamed Goolamhoosein.
Nizam s—2 bales shawls, Hajee Safedin Goolamhoossin; 6 cases shawls, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—5 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lalla s—5878 cwts linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s—1,018 bales cotton and 140 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Peerbhoy; 940 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrum; 19 bundles 8 reels, Tudlabhoy Chuttoo; 417 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein John Mahamed; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)
LONG CAUSES.

410-76—M H Khan—Memon Hajee Adem Hajee, &c vs Rama Guru and others.
438-76—M H Khan—Memon Hajee Adem Hajee, &c vs Dhunjee Poormull and others.
240-73—Ardaseer and E—Morwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdass Goculdass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and Winter.
705-76—Macfarlane and G—Purwanundass Jeevandass vs Vizbhoocandass Hurrebhoy and others—M M Munshi.
288-73—Jefferson and P—Hassenbhoy Goolam Hoossein vs The British and F M Insurance Co—Hearn.
37-76—Shapoorjee and T—Khursedjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs Hurbun Nursey and others—Macfarlane and G and Anantrahm and G.
275-77—Mr Skepsey—Mowjee Heerjee vs Malbai and others—Mr Bicknell.
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(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)
LONG CAUSES.

7-77—Shapoorjee and T—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Curson Bawa—Khunderao Morojee.
269-76—In person (pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B and others—Prescot and Winter and N N Kothare.
420-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bhowanidass vs Vurjivundass Madhowdass and others.
663-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Mahomed Ruza D vs Abdool Rahaman bin Ali bin M.—Crawford and Beevey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).
LONG CAUSE.

203-77—In person (pauper)—Bapoo Rema Mehtal vs Dorjee Baboo Mehtal and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
307-77—Khunderao M—Lalchund Mookundass vs Ramdass Nundkilal and others—Rimington H and L.
309-77—Hearn and C—Arthur George Latham and others vs Ramdass Wagjee and others—In person.
246-77—P Chalk—Premdas Toolseydass vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith.
178-77—Mr Bicknell—Dalputbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)
For judgment AT 11 A M.
624-76—Rimington H and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others vs L A Wallace and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

Dean, Lieut, Madras Lancers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Fulton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 4th July 1877.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that the following transfers of R A officers have been made :—

Lieut C H Alexander from 6th to 23rd Brigade; Lieut J J Forteath from 6th to 24th Brigade; Lieut H C Kent from 6th Brigade to Depot Battery Dewsport; Lieut H T Butcher from Depot Brigade to A Battery 4th Brigade; Lieut F S Minster from 21st Brigade to F Battery 9th Brigade; Lieut H G Felly from 21st Brigade to No 1 Battery 6th Brigade.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :—

Capt H J O Walker, C Battery, 4th Brigade, from 24th May to 23rd Nov, in England, on medical certificate.

Surg Major H Norton, late in medical charge 7th N I, had leave on medical certificate from 4th Nov to 3rd Dec 1876.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major R G Birch, Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following appointment is made :—Captain O W Braine, 56th Foot, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, vice Captain Sartorius, proceeded on furlough.

Catherine, widow of the late Pensioned Conductor R K Barton Ordnance Department, is admitted to a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem from the 23rd May.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captains from the date specified :—Lieuts J Grant, and Howard Mellor, 26th June.

The Rev A P Howarth, B.D., Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, vice Dr Mackay, 3rd June.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Janardan Gaun to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Nasuri, in the Ahmednagar District.

Khan Saheb Dorabjee Temuljii Kapadia, to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Pimpalgaon, in the Nasik District.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Tatke, Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge of Sirur, in the Poona District, has been allowed one month's leave on medical certificate from the 4th inst.

Mr C E Fox, Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, and Taxing Officer, High Court, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J F Muir to be Magistrate in charge of the Division of the Satara District, comprising the talukas of Karad, Khanapur, and Patan.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Muir has been appointed Extra Second Assistant Collector of Khandesh from the 5th inst continuing to do duty as Satara.

Mr W H Horsley, C S, to act as a Second Assistant Collector on the Establishment, continuing to do Forest work in the Khandesh Collectorate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr G C Kennize, Assist Engr, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N W P and Oudh.

The services of Mr W A Graydon, Ex Engr, being no longer required for famine relief works, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N W P and Oudh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Evans is permitted to return to the Bengal Civil Service

The usual subsidiary leave, preparatory to his obtaining furlough on medical certificate, is granted to Surg W Finden, in charge medical Stores, Simla.

Mr W F Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr F Apear resigned.

The services of Lieut-Col P Wheeler are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr H Leeds, Dep Conservator of Forests Central Provinces, having reported his arrival on return from the leave granted to him, joined his appointment at Nagpur.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr G Strmitford, Sub-Assist Conservator of Forests in British Burma, to officiate as an Assist Conservator of Forests.

Mr T W H Hughes, Assist of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey of India is granted furlough for 1 year 11 months and 25 days, from the 1st Aug next.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W Kennedy as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein.

The following Brigade Order, dated 10th April, issued by the Comdt of the Central India Horse, is confirmed :—Lieut A G A Durand, Offg Brig Commanding at Sehore, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut H A Vincent on furlough; and Lieut H E Ravenshaw, Offg 2nd Sqn Gwalior Contgt, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, vice Lieut Durand.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G H R Hart is appointed to officiate as Assist Accountant Genl, Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Mr Tudor G Trevor.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col A Macqueen, Bl Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieut-Col, is admitted to the Good Service Pension List.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bl Staff Corps from the dates specified :—

Capt J J Graham, Genl List Infy, 29th June. Lieut H R Marrett, 14th Foot, Wing officer 24th N I, 23rd May 1876.

Capt and Bt Major G C Rose, Bl Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major from the 19th June.

Lieut-Cols W Douglas, and Walker, Ms Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Bt, from the 23rd June.

The following promotions are made in the Army Commissariat Department from 1st July, vice Col A Maepherson, Dep y Assist Commy Genl, who vacates on succeeding to the Col's allowance :

Major N R Burlton, Depy Assist Commy-Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Assist Commy Genl, 1st class.

Major H D E W Chester, Sub-Assist Commy-Genl, 1st class, to be Depy, Assist Commy Genl, 2nd class.

Major H T Rudge, Sub-Assist Commy Genl, 2nd class, to be Sub-Assist Commy Genl 1st class.

Lieut C S Hogge, Sub-Assist Commy-Genl, 3rd class, to be Sub-Assist Commy Genl, 2nd class.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Army Remount Dept, from 10th July, vice Col B Parrott, on leave :—

Lt-Col H C Smith, Junior Supt, to officiate as Senior Supt, Reserve Remount Depots, Major T F C Rochfort, Senior Assist Supt, to officiate as Junior Supt, Reserve Remount Depots. Capt J L Farmiloe, Veterinary Genl 1st class, to officiate as Senior Assist Supt, Reserve Remount Depots.

Depy Surg Genl J Lamprey, M B, is brought on the Administrative Staff of the British Medl Service in Bl, vice Depy Surg Genl N H Stewart, MD, deceased; Dr Lamprey is appointed to the Medical Superintendence of the Lahore district.

Surg Major J Hendly, to be Surg Surg Major, Presidency circle.

Lieut G W Younghusband, 34th Foot, a candidate for the Bl Staff Corps, to be Offg Squadron Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe : Surg D F Keegan, MD, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, on urgent private affairs, for six months; Lieut A J Garrett, Bl Staff Corps, on private affairs, for two years.

Depy Surg Gen J F Wallace, M D, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250.

The services of Surg A E R Stephens, attached to the 16th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The services of Lieut I McIvor, 3rd Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1877.

THE news we publish this morning from the seat of war in Armenia is startling enough to take one's breath away. Mukhtar Pasha's army, which the correspondents of the *Times* and the *Telegraph* have described as little better than a horde of ragamuffins, is said to have defeated simultaneously the Centre and Left Wing of the Russians. The Left Wing, on the Bayazid road, is reported to have been nearly annihilated at Karakilissa; but we have not the slightest doubt that we shall hear of it turning up again in a day or two near the same place in all its old strength. Again, we hear that the main Turkish force, commanded by Mukhtar himself, and consisting of about 30,000 men, after repulsing the attacks of the Russians on the Soghanli Dagh position, has descended from the hills in pursuit of the flying enemy and advanced to within twelve miles from Kars. If there is any truth in the accounts we have had of the overwhelming strength of the Russian army besieging Kars, the confident Turkish General must have simply advanced to his destruction. Possibly, these stories of victories in Asia have merely been invented to cheer the hearts of the Turkish soldiers in Bulgaria, and nerve them to give battle to the enemy who has been allowed to accomplish the great military feat of crossing the Danube without serious loss.

THIS being the last day on which tenders can be posted for Calcutta for the new Government Four per cent. Loan, we are glad to be able on very good authority to clear up some doubts which appear to exist in connection therewith in the mind of the public. We have heard the question raised as to whether the two-and-a-half crores, for which tenders have been invited, are inclusive or exclusive of the amount subscribed for by the Native Chiefs. We are in a position to state decidedly that the amount to be taken up by the Native Chiefs is quite apart from, and not included in, the two-and-a-half crores. From the wording of the notification in the *Government Gazette* it has been inferred that the minimum rate fixed by Government would not be declared, unless the whole two-and-a-half crores were tendered for at rates under the said minimum. We are, however, informed that what is intended is that the minimum will not be declared unless *any* tender is rejected as being below it.

THE *Times* says that Lord Salisbury's speeches in the House of Lords on the harmlessness of Russian progress in Central Asia and at the Merchant Taylors' banquet on the folly of popular apprehensions that the present war may be indirectly injurious to English interests are distinguished by a spirit of cynical common sense. We admit the cynicism but cannot discover the common sense. How can one feel any respect for the statesmanship of a Minister who seems to fancy he has disposed of the question of Russian designs on India by the silly jest that Peter the Great could not have aimed at expelling the English from this country, because he died in 1724 and the English Empire in India was not founded till 1757. The fact remains that India is the goal the Russians have been straining to reach since the time of Peter the Great, and that no other reward will compensate them for the prodigious toils and privations they have undergone in extending their rule over all the wide and dreary expanse of Central Asia. The Secretary of State for India laughs at the notion that a Russian invasion of this country will be found practicable in our day, and with his customary insolence of public speech he tells people who disagree with him that they know nothing of geography, and that, if they get a large map and study it, they will then see what deserts and mountains still separate the British from the Russian dominions in India. It is certainly a far cry still from the banks of the Oxus near Balkh or the southern shore of the Caspian to Peshawur and Shikarpore, and we do not mean to underrate the physical difficulties the Russians would be called upon to overcome in marching through the intervening territory. But, if Lord Salisbury will take his large map, and measure the distance the Russians have already advanced from Moscow to Tiflis and the Persian frontier, or from Orenburg to the Oxus,—crossing in the first instance the almost inaccessible mountains of the Caucasus and subjugating mountaineers of whom Timour said, "If any king is too proud of his own "strength, let him try a two years' campaign "in the Caucasus," and on the Central Asian line transporting armies across pathless wastes of immense extent to conquer the Khanates of Turkestan—if, we say, the Marquis will look at what the Russians have already achieved, his levity will give way to grave anxiety at finding how little comparatively remains for them to do before they reach the Indian frontier. The destruction of the Turkish army and the acquisition of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey would give Russia a frontier stretching from the border of China to the Mediterranean, and every petty State still maintaining a show of independence in Central Asia would be attracted by the overwhelming power of such a mighty State, and would contract alliances which could not but make the frontiers of England and Russia conterminous and precipitate a collision between the two Empires

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ASIATIC TURKEY.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Latest accounts from the seat of war in Armenia state that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha with his force is within twelve miles of Kars, and that he continues his victorious advance.

The Russians are flying to the south of Kars.

The Russians sustained a crushing defeat at Karakilisa on the 2nd inst., their whole force being nearly annihilated. The booty captured by the Turks was enormous.

THE OCCUPATION OF TIRNOVA.

The announcement of the occupation of Tirnova by the Russians is said to be premature.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

News from the Danube is scanty.

A Turkish official despatch states that renewed attacks by the Russians on Beila and Turtukai have been repulsed.

OBITUARY—The Grand Sherif of Mecca.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, JULY 4.

The Chinese Government has formally consented to open up fresh negotiations for arrangement respecting the Lekin question with all Treaty Powers on more liberal principles than those arranged for in the Chefoo Convention.

LONDON, JULY 4, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed slightly in favor of buyers. Surats in favor of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 5 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 84.
4½ per cent. do. ..... 84½.
5 per cent. do. ..... 89.
Exchange on India ..... 83⅝.
3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94⅜.
5 per cent French Rente, 1872 ..... 107¼.

About £150,000 have been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The Market rate of discount, 3 months sight Bank Bills, is 2½.

Departure—Commonwealth.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 5.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 5.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-19 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther 83, W. B. 78, bar. 29-72.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. 6, ther. 83, bar. 30·5. Fall of rain 7 cents.

MANGALORE, 6-40 P. M.—Weather fine, wind N.E. N.W. Fall of rain 7 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. moderate, ther. 96, bar. 29.86.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. light, ther. 89. Fall of rain 18 cents.

THE ratepayers ought not, on principle, to vote for any candidate for Corporation honours who has an interest in municipal contracts. Therefore the ratepayers ought to oppose the election of Messrs. Martin Wood and Grattan Geary, who are so closely connected in the municipal printing contract that the mistake would be pardoned which described them as Mr. Grattan Wood and Mr. Martin Geary, printing contractors for the Municipality. A ridiculous attempt has been made in the columns of the *Times of India* to pretend that we have only called attention to Messrs. Geary and Wood's disabilities because we do not like them. We think that we have endeavoured consistently to show that Messrs. Geary and Wood are unfit to be elected members of the Corporation simply because of their position as contractors with the Municipality. We daresay they would both make useful members of the Corporation, and that it would gratify a number of simple-minded people to see them there diffusing light around. But it is not so much a question of men as of principle; not so much of Geary the individual or Wood the individual as of Geary and Wood, contractors with the Municipality for printing. Some time ago Mr. Geary's friends wished to get him into the Town Council, and legal advice, taken to decide whether or not Mr. Geary was qualified to sit on the Town Council, not only was to the effect that Mr. Geary was not qualified to become a Town Councillor, but that it was very doubtful whether he had any right to occupy the place he did in the Corporation. Most people would have resigned after this. Mr. Donald Graham at once resigned his seat in the Corporation when he became concerned in the Toolsee contract; and if Mr. Geary wanted an example to strengthen his moral inclinations he might have followed the course so honourably taken by Mr. Graham. Even if it were possible for Messrs. Wood and Geary to show that the letter of the law does not prohibit them from becoming members of the Corporation, this would only be an evasion, and the spirit of the law is as clear as it is wholesome. It would be indecent for any contractor to remain and vote in the Corporation where questions deeply affecting his interests are certain to arise. This must be plain to all right-thinking men to whom also it must be equally clear that if a contractor is not allowed to remain and vote in the Corporation, it is necessary that his muccadum should not be permitted to enter the Corporation or Town Council to protect his interests for him. Mr. Wood, being one of the proprietors of the *Times of India*, is directly interested in the printing contract; Mr. Geary is practically Mr. Wood's muccadum; and neither muccadum nor master can be righteously chosen by the ratepayers as members of the Corporation.

WE announced on Wednesday the dangerous illness of Brigadier General J. H. Kirby, Commanding the Belgaum District, and we now regret to learn that he died at Belgaum on Saturday afternoon last, the 30th ultimo. General Kirby's death renders vacant one of the two Brigade Commands out of the two Service in the lands allotted to the British Presidency.

WE understand that the vacancy on the Viceroy's Personal Staff, which will occur when Captain the Honble G. P. Villier joins his appointment at Berlin, will not be filled up at present.

MANY of our readers will be glad to hear that the medical officer, who some weeks ago was put under arrest at Nusseerabad, was released from it by a telegram from head-quarters received at that station on the 29th ult.

ON June 24th, Sergeant Harrison, of the Royal Artillery at Neemuch, was reported missing, and has not since been heard of. He was the leader of the Good Templars in that station and enthusiastic in promoting the interests of the Association.

THE amount subscribed for the Woodrow memorial fund has now reached Rs. 5,383.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal that the service of a junior civilian should be placed at the disposal of the Finance Minister for the work of Private Secretary; and we hear that Mr. W. H. S. Barnes, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been selected by Sir John Strachey for this confidential work.

WE are glad to hear that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a special gratuity of Rs. 1,000 to the widow of the late Mr. J. W. Pearson, Assistant Collector of Customs at Chittagong, who contracted the illness which resulted in his death, in endeavouring to rescue salt from the Golahs during the great cyclone wave of October last.

IT appears that the enquiry by Mr. Owen into the charges against Baboo Hem Nath Bose, Postmaster of Howrah, has just terminated, but the explanation of the accused has not yet been submitted. Among eleven charges, all amounting to embezzlement of Government money, is one of entering fines of one and two rupees against several unfortunate peons in the post office, and taking from their salary a couple of rupees more than the amount shown in the book.

AT the recent Madras University Examinations, the only B. A. in the first class was a native Christian from the C.M.S. portion of the Tinnevelly district. Last year the only M. A. in the Madras University was a native Christian from the S.P.G. portion of the same district.

THE *Pioneer*:—We hear that a strong protest has been sent up to the Supreme Government by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal against the exclusive privileges granted by the Secretary of State to the Cooper's Hill Engineers, if no against the institution itself, as a costly encumbrance to the State. It seems almost impossible, in view of the facts we have lately stated, that the Cooper's Hill College, admirable training institution though, as such, it unquestionably is, can long be maintained on its present footing as regards the engineering service of this country. But an incidental matter, and one which calls for even earlier solution, is the question raised in what is known as the Civil Engineers' Memorial, now, we believe, before the Financial Department, preparatory, it must be concluded, to its transmission to the India Office. We have nothing whatever to say against the concessions recently made to the Cooper's Hill men in the matter of furlough and pension—far from it; but to dream of denying similar concessions to their colleagues who entered Government employ independently, seems monstrous.

WE learn that a deed of daring has been performed by one Manladad, of the Kooka Kheyl tribe of Afghans, who is now in the service of the British Government, and holds the rank of Subadar in the 20th Bengal N. I. Having heard that the Ameer of Cabul has been in the habit lately of cutting off the noses and ears of those people who ventured to write news of Afghan affairs to India, he determined to go and see for himself how matters stood and to "learn news." The Ameer was at first enraged at his boldness, and treated one of his companions with great severity; and Manladad's own nose is said to have been for a time in danger. Ultimately, however, the plucky news-seeker was sent back over the border in safety.

WE are informed that the Government of India in dealing with the circumstances under which the British ship Parkfield grounded on the Alguada Reef in August 1876, and was subsequently allowed by the Bassein authorities to sail for Calcutta before a formal investigation had been held, are inclined to take rather a serious view of the conduct of the authorities in question. It appears that the Court of Inquiry, which assembled at Bassein in September last, to try the master of the Parkfield, found him "guilty of gross negligence when navigating the ship," and not thinking it necessary to proceed further, forwarded the proceedings of the Court to Calcutta under the impression that the master of the Parkfield would be fully tried there, and also because the surveyors were of opinion that the ship, being a fine built vessel, might, in her then damaged condition, have sustained further damage by being detained in the Bassein river for any lengthened period. This explanation has, we learn, not been considered satisfactory by the Government, but is rather regarded as a failure on the part of the Bassein Court of Inquiry to appreciate the full measure of their responsibility on the occasion.

THE Amir of Cabul seems to be in great anxiety about the safety of his friend, the Akhund of Swat. It is rumoured that he lately wrote to the Akhund asking him what number of swords and matchlocks he should at once make over to him for distribution amongst his people. The Akhund, not exactly comprehending his immediate danger, replied in effect that his people were already armed to the teeth, but that he would avail himself of the Amir's offer hereafter should necessity arise for such weapons. It is also stated that the Amir has been trying to induce Nowroz Khan, of Lalpura, to visit Cabul with a view to arrange for the protection of the Lalpura and Jalpore roads, but up to date the Sirdar has not complied with the Amir's order. Much of the Amir's time is devoted to military matters and to collecting of money. It is reported that he is about to erect a fort at Pasheen capable of containing sixteen regiments of infantry. The son of Nowroz Khan has left Cabul and rejoined his father in the Momand country.

TWO persons in Persian disguise are said to have visited Ghorian, a dependency of Herat, and as they were suspected to be Europeans they were driven out towards Seistan. It is also reported that two Russians have recently visited the Oxus valley and the surrounding hills in Turkistan. The Amir has directed the Governors and Chiefs of Maimena and Herat to levy 40,000 sowars. It is also reported that the Amir has been greatly offended at the conduct of certain confidential agents of the Amir of Yarkand in passing through Badakshan and Turkistan on their way to India. They were informed that their passing through Cabul territory "had some meaning in it," and were sent back from whence they came with an intimation that if they re-entered the Cabul dominions it would only be on pain of death.

THERE is a story current on the frontier representing the Ameer at home, in a white sheet, throwing ashes on his head for the loss of the friendship of the British Government. He declares that it was under Russian influence he took the course which he now regrets, and that war having just broken out between that nation and Turkey the zeal of the Russian embassies at Cabul has cooled whilst the British Government, his old friends, have ceased even to recognize his existence. The Ameer's position is also rendered very uncomfortable by the assurance of his chief advisers that the English are friends of Turkey.

OWING to serious quarrels which are reported to have lately taken place in the city of Candahar between the troops of the garrison and the townspeople, orders have been issued prohibiting all soldiers (including those on duty) from carrying arms in the bazaars without special permission.

FROM the 1st January to the 12th May the total amount realized on account of customs dues and escort fees, from caravans passing through the Bolan Pass was as follows:—Value of caravans, Rs. 5,49,364; customs dues realized, Rs. 13,644; escort fees, Rs. 4,634.

IT is rumoured that three mule batteries, in addition to those already sent, have been forwarded by the Amir of Cabul to the Khans of Bajour and Dir through the Syed of Kunar.

IT has been ascertained from trustworthy sources that the inhabitants of the Naranjee, in the British purgunna of Yusafzai, have shown symptoms of refusal to pay the land revenue levied in accordance with the settlement records of the district, and in some instances have treated the collectors with contempt. The inhabitants of the village had also been obstructive at the time of settlement and were punished.

THERE is, we believe, some little difficulty in coming to a conclusion about the proper successor to the late Mr. Armstrong, in the Chief Engineership and Secretaryship to Government in the D. P. W. of the Central Provinces. Colonel J. O. Mayne is the man in possession at present and the officer favoured by the Local Administration; but Colonel O'Connell, about to return from furlough, is the senior officer, and his consequent claims cannot be lightly set aside. The matter has been referred back to the Chief Commissioner.

IT is anticipated that the investigation now going on into the charges against the late cashier of the Customs Department, Calcutta, will divulge acts of serious and wanton carelessness on the part of certain officials in that department before 1868. It is understood that a Commission will have to be sent home to adduce certain evidence from Mr. Crawford, the late Collector of Customs, unless the Government deem it necessary either to dispense with Mr. Crawford's testimony (which is very unlikely), or to order his return to India. It is also said that Rs. 1,40,000 are only a portion of the money supposed to have been done away with.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting was held on the 29th ult. at Lucknow on the Civil Service question. Many noblemen were present. Rajah Amir Hossein, Vice-President of the Talookdars' Association, presiding. The Indian Association Memorial was adopted.

AS an instance of the very slight regard for the lives even of their friends that some natives show, a Madras correspondent mentions the case of an officer who woke one night to find a thief ransacking his tent and handing out the loot to friends outside through a slip in the kanats. The officer jumped out of bed and the thief tried to bolt head and shoulders through the tent wall, but his pursuer caught him by the legs and held on. His brother thieves tried to pull him out, the owner of the stolen property held on manfully and tried to tug him in; it was pull devil pull baker when voices were heard of people coming to see what was the disturbance, and suddenly the officer fell over backwards, still gripping the legs of a headless man. The thieves outside could not drag the fellow who was caught, away, they could not wait, and they were determined he should not be recognised so as to lead to the conviction of the gang, so they whipped off his head and took it with them before he could cry "save me from my friends."

INSTANCES of the obstructiveness of Mr. Probyn, the Accountant General, Madras, have been brought to our notice, says the *Mail*. He has, we are informed, thought it necessary to question the right of certain officers and gentlemen holding Her Majesty's Commissions to be considered "European Medical Commissioned Officers." It seems to have occurred to the Accountant General that because some officers of H.M.'s service were born in this country, that therefore they might not be Europeans. Seeing, however, that all officers appointed from England by the Secretary of State are classed as European, though they may, by birth, be Eurasians, Americans, Africans, or Australians, there seems no good argument why the gentlemen to whom Mr. Probyn has raised objection as Europeans should not, officially at all events, claim to come under that category with just as much right as Mr. Probyn does himself. The Government do not see the force of the Accountant General's objection in this case, and have ruled again that he is in the wrong; and will probably continue to do so as long as Mr. Probyn is given to reading the rules of his Department upside down.

ACCORDING to what appears to be authentic intelligence, peace has been finally concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia on the following principal conditions:—The frontiers of the two countries remain as before the war; there is to be a free trade tariff for Abyssinian goods entering Egypt by land or sea; free passage for Envoys and letters from one country to another; Egypt is to maintain a consul at Adowa, and Abyssinia one at Mussowah, and the Khedive agrees to sanction the appointment of the head of the Christian Church of Abyssina, by the Coptic Patriarch of Cairo. These terms were for the most part arranged by Colonel Gordon, who will now be left free to prosecute his interrupted campaign against the slave traders of Central Africa.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNR., in spite of his victory over Cook for the billiard Championship is not having it quite all his own way at home. In the previous week he was beaten by Shorter, and by the latest mail we have received news that he came off second best in a match against Timbrell, of Liverpool, in which the Champion conceded 3000 points in a games of 16,000 for a stake of £500. The match was played on an ordinary Cox and Yemen's table. The account says that Roberts played in good form, but was unlucky, the balls breaking very badly for him throughout the game. The play was tame on both sides, the highest break being 73 by Timbrell. The result was that Timbrell won by 339 points.

REPORTS to hand from the grouse moors in the north of Scotland up to June 15 speak very favourably of the coming season. No disease is observable; the backward spring has made the nesting somewhat later than usual, but, so far, it has been satisfactory, and with a continuance of the fine weather for another month will ensure a splendid crop of birds.

IN the trousseau of a famous bride in Paris there was recently exhibited a pair of garters costing the equivalent of Rs. 6,000, consisting of a ruche of Alencon lace, fastened with a buckle of gold and diamonds, and decorated with pink and straw-coloured bows.

LADY STIRLING MAXWELL (better known as the Hon. Mrs. Norton) died on the morning of June 15. Miss Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Sheridan was born about 1808, and was the daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan and grand daughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. At a very early age she showed a taste for authorship and produced "The Dandie's Rout," with illustrations from her own designs. In 1821 she published "The Sorrows of Rosalie," and in 1831 a poem called "The Undying One," based on the legend of "The Wandering Jew." These were followed by several volumes of poems and works of fiction, some of the latest of which were "Lost and Saved," published in 1863, and "Old Sir Douglas," published in 1868. Miss Sheridan married about 1829 the Hon. George C. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley and for many years a magistrate at the Lambeth police-court. Mr. Norton died in 1875; and on the 2nd of March last Mrs. Norton, who had for some time been confined to her room, was married at her own residence to Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., M.P.

MR. GLADSTONE has promised to contribute an article to the July number of the *Nineteenth Century* on the subject of authority in matters of opinion, in reply to Sir James Stephen's paper on the subject in the April number of the same review. Mr. Gladstone will also (the *Academy* states) have an article in the *Contemporary Review*, the subject being "Rajah Brooke and Borneo."

THE *Athenæum* says that Mr. Darwin will contribute to the July number of *Mind* a "Biographical Sketch of an Infant," being the record of a series of careful observations on the early mental development of one of his sons.

HER MAJESTY the Queen, at the recommendation of Sir Charles Adderley, has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Sub-Lieutenant Robert Archibald James Montgomerie, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Immortalite, for his gallant endeavours to save the life of a seaman who fell overboard on the 6th of April, 1877.

M. VICTOR HUGO has addressed the following letter to Mr. Tennyson, in acknowledging the sonnet in the *Nineteenth Century*, the manuscript of which the Poet Laureate communicated to his brother poet:—"Alfred Tennyson, my eminent and dear colleague,—I have read your superb lines. I send you the expression of my emotion and my gratitude. What dared to say that I did not love England? How could I fail to love a country that produces men like you? I do love the England of Wilberforce, Milton, Newton, and Shakspeare. I combine in one love and respect your fatherland and mine. For me England is France; we make but one people, as liberty and truth make one light. I love all men, and I admire your noble verses. Receive my most cordial greeting.—Victor Hugo."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"But little is known with certainty of the position, movements, and intentions of the Russian forces in the valley of the Danube. The secret of the intended plan of operations has been well kept. The few special correspondents who are allowed to accompany the army in the field are forbidden, under pain of being instantly turned out of the camp, to send home any details or information which might give a clue to the Russian designs; and are consequently compelled, for want of anything to write about, to compose picturesque descriptions of matters which are of no great interest to any one. A French military paper, however, has reason to believe, from private information which it has received, that the right, the 9th and 10th corps are assembled between Turnu-Magurelli and Zimnitza. In rear, the 8th and 12th corps are echelonned along the railway from Bucharest to Giurgevo. The 7th and 11th corps are said to be concentrated between Oltenitza and Kalarash, while the 4th, 13th, and 14th corps, forming the left wing, occupy the line of the Danube to the north of the Dobrudscha and the shores of the Black Sea from Akemann to Sebastopol."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that among the general officers selected for the baton of Field-Marshal on the occasion of the Queen's birthday was Sir William Codrington, and that the acceptance of this honour—which he is above declined—was urged upon him, but that he persisted in his refusal.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says that the Porte is expected to reply to the English notification regarding the Suez Canal that it considers the Suez Canal as Turkish property, and that as Turkey has a right to fight her enemies on the high seas, she has obviously a right to oppose them on her own territory; at the same time, she recognizes the great importance of the Canal to the whole world, and will try to prevent it from becoming the scene of hostilities by occupying each end with troops, so as to prevent the entrance of any Russian ships.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"In Teheran the arrival of a Russian general and four officers has excited some attention. They come ostensibly for instruction, but, as they still belong to the Russian army, their mission is suspected to be the organization for war of the Persian army."

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.

THE *Statesman* has been favoured with the following extract from a private letter from one of the Calcutta passengers of the S. S. Meikong, dated Aden the 21st June:—

OUR steamer Meikong was run on the rocks south of Cap. Guardafue 3 miles or so, stem on, on the night of the 17th June 11-45 P. M.; and we were landed through the rocks and surf at 4-30 to 9 A. M., on the 18th instant. We have escaped with our lives only and the few clothes on our backs. The Arabs threatened to loot us, and the ship with the mails and all the baggage was abandoned to them. We had to work from Guardafui across the spit of land to the Arabian sea 10 miles, through soft red hot sand (9 inches deep each step), ladies, children, and men to save our lives. We lost two men on the journey. The Sheneriney took us off, and to her captain and crew we owe our lives. I would have given £10 for a drink of water on that weary journey! We were brought here yesterday—a pack of coolies, not first class passengers—some without boots, some without hats, and such an admixture of clothing! One poor fellow had only a table cloth for covering. Henri (the purser) is lost, he died of *coup de soleil* on the way after doing all that was possible. I am so injured on the cap of my knee, in the left arm and on the right eye, otherwise I am very well. We hope to leave here on Sunday not before. If you had gone through what I have undergone since 11.45 p. m., 17th June to yesterday the 20th at noon, you would not fail to pity the suffering ladies and children not to speak of men.

It is said that the cargo of this steamer consisted mainly of new season tea and of silk, and is valued at a million pounds. Many jewellers at Galle who send precious stones to Paris, will sustain heavy losses by the wreck of the vessel. We are much obliged to Mons. C. Ruinat, the Agent of the M. M. Company, for promising to us through our agent at Galle, any telegrams or news he may obtain on the subject. Since writing the foregoing, we have received the following telegram received by Messrs. Armitage Brothers, "Passengers have left by English mail."—*Ceylon Observer.*

THE late Mr. Albert Arathoon, who lost his life from sun-stroke shortly after the wreck of the Meikong, took the precaution of insuring his baggage and plate before embarkation in that ill-fated vessel.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

THE greatest quiet continues to prevail in military circles; there is neither preparation nor excitement. One might at first sight consider this a matter for congratulation, but it is far otherwise. The nation is being lulled into a state of false security. The advent of war will fall like a sledge hammer: all will be hurry and confusion. From hurry and confusion to disaster is but a short step. To recover disaster and achieve success is a process only to be attempted by a nation which by sheer wealth can make a second campaign when the first is over, and a third when the second is done. But although by the grace of God and the industry of the people we can do this, it by no means follows that we should drive ourselves into such an expedient. The Government is not blind to the peril before it, but it fears to make active preparation lest the internal enemies of the country raise such an outcry as to defeat the very object in view—the intimidation of the Russians. From the seat of war we are without positive news. The Grand Duke Nicholas has got the correspondents thoroughly in hand. By show of favour he has disarmed their hostility, but neither telegrams nor letters are allowed to be sent. Colonel Brackenbury was twice suffered in the columns of the *Times* to throw himself at the feet of the Czar. His military information was restricted to adulatory contemplation of "the divine figure in the North." In the Grand Duke's head-quarters the arrival of "the divine figure" was hailed with little satisfaction. An unhappy nervous man, conscious of wrong—supreme in all matters military and civil with a vast meddling *entourage*—is not a fit companion for a General in the field. Albeit, His Majesty's mind is said to be now more at ease. This effect has not been produced on sound men in this country by the return to Chesham Place of Count Shouvaloff. He brings the reply to Lord Derby's Note, and, although the Suez Canal is to be respected, no engagement is entered into as to Constantinople. Even the *Daily News* admits this morning that nothing less will satisfy the invading army. I feel convinced that ere the year closes we shall be at war, but I am informed on high authority that in no case will the Indian garrisons be reduced.

The Ascot week has been favoured by unexceptional weather: the favour is great in this uncertain clime. The attendance was far below the average. Houses in the neighbourhood have let far less well than usual. *Histoire d'argent.* But what was very curious was the extraordinarily small attendance from Aldershot. The 17th Lancers and the Household Brigade had leave, and entertained their friends right royally; but on Tuesday I did not see a single face from the camp, or a single regimental drag. Possibly Sir Thomas Steele put his veto on the matter. Yet this is very unlikely. Sir Thomas is very popular, and the last man to discountenance such a thing. Of course, the order as to regimental entertainments has been made the subject of much criticism. Major Bluster declares for the millionth time that the service is going to the dogs. Luckily, it will take more than his fiat to send it. Young Jones, who joined last month, thinks it "a beastly shame" that officers of the army should not be allowed to entertain their friends without asking leave. To uphold the new order at the mess table there is scarcely one bold enough; not to laud it in private there is no one backward. It is always the same history. A reform, however beneficial, which disestablishes a firm-rooted custom, or pre-supposes an altered pecuniary condition, is publicly decried. Regimental entertainments were all very well in their way, but everybody thought them a horrid bore. To feast a crowd of strangers was no possible satisfaction and entailed immense expense. To go to their return banquets was a duty which nearly all shirked. Often a regiment had two or three invitations to dinner on the same evening. Four officers perhaps went to each, but each regiment had to be separately entertained in return. The reception of a regiment on its arrival at a new station is quite another thing. Luncheon and dinner and honorary membership of the nearest mess is then a boon and may be repaid when that corps leaves the garrison. It is only to the indiscriminate hospitality which sometimes prevails that the new order is directed—indiscriminate expenditure which empties the lighter purses without giving pleasure to the richer officers and acting beneficially on the general interests of the battalion.

On the 25th inst. the manœuvre camp will be formed as follows:—

Lieut. General Sir Thomas M. Steele, K.C.B., Commanding.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Colonel Drary-Lowe, 17th Lancers.
1st Life Guards; 1st Dragoons; 18th Hussars; C. Battery, E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

FIRST DIVISION.—(North Camp.)

Major General F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., Commanding Home District.

1st Brigade—2nd Bn. 2 Grenadier Guards; 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards; 60th Rifles.
2nd Brigade—1-19th, 61st and 100th Regiments.
Divisional Troops—20th Hussars, 3rd Bn. 60th Rifles.
B. C. and D. Batteries 16th Brigade Royal Artillery; No. 2 Company Royal Engineer.

SECOND DIVISION.—(South Camp.)

Major General Wardlaw, C. B.
1st Brigade—2-20th, 58th, and 6th Regiments.
2nd Brigade—29th and 86th Regiments, and 3rd Middlesex Militia.
Divisional Troops—8th Hussars and 9th Regiment.
B. and C. Batteries 1st Brigade and F. Battery.
16th Brigade Royal Artillery; No. 5 Company Royal Engineers.

THIRD DIVISION.—(Permanent Barracks.)

Major General Hon. L. Smyth, C. B., Commanding.
1st Brigade—2nd battalion Queen's, 2nd battalion, King's, and 2-13th Light Infantry.
2nd Brigade—2-23rd R. Q. Borderers, 49th Regiment and Royal Berks Militia.
Divisional Troops—17th Lancers and 76th Regiment.
D. F and G. Batteries, 1st Brigade Royal Artillery.
Army Corps—Artillery E. Battery, and Depot Battery E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
Corps Engineers—A. and C. Troops, R. E. Train, 27th Company R. E.
Transport—6th, 7th, 8th, 11th and 12th companies of the army service corps.

Of these troops the first to embark for field service would be the Royal Dragoons; the 8th Hussars; and 17th Lancers. The 2nd battalions of the Queen's; the King's; the 13th, the 1st Battalion of the 19th; the 3rd Battalion of the 60th; the 61st and 100th Regiments. All are fully up to their war strength of 1,000 men, and the 13th musters over 1,200 on parade.

At the Curragh a camp will also be formed, but the Duke of Connaught will only command his battalion. The adherence by His Royal Highness to all the rules of the service is an earnest of the way he is qualifying himself for his future high position. As Brigade Major he is said to have been, if anything, too strict. I am not aware exactly what operations will be gone through, but I have reason to believe that they will be directed as far as possible to the species of warfare which, if England do her duty in the Eastern Question, the Aldershot Division will have to in all likelihood to perform. What a vast improvement these camps are on the system of military training which prevailed before the Austro-Prussian war! The long list of officers and non-commissioned officers who furnished good sketches and reports, executed last winter, is alone evidence of the change which has taken place.

Sir John Garvock, G. C. B., goes to Portsmouth in place of Sir Hastings Doyle. If he succeeds as well as did his predecessor in the performance of all his duties, his success will be great. Sir Charles Van Straubenzie is better and will remain at Malta for the present. The Berlin Military Attachéship still remains in doubt. Russell, of the 14th Hussars, is trying hard for the post. Colonel Wellesley has at last joined the Russian army on the Danube, and it is much to be hoped that he will succeed in acquiring a better knowledge of its organisation and condition than is said, with what truth I know not, to have resulted from his five years' residence in the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. An article on "Military Attaché" as an institution, in the *Broad Arrow* of the 9th inst., merits attention and may be particularly recommended to the study of the authorities. For some reason or other, a report has got about that Colonel Whitworth Porter, R. E., has been sent to the Turkish army in Asia Minor, but it is happily not true. Sir Arnold Kemball, with a naval Aide-de-Camp, is military man was at hand, is with Mukhtar Pasha, and Colonel Lennox and Lieutenant Chermside, R. E., with the imbecile Sirdar Ekrem on the Danube, who has allowed that river to become already virtually Russian and refused, nay resented, Hobart Pasha's assistance. As I long ago anticipated, Hobart is allowed to do nothing, and is distracted by intrigue and jealousy. Valentine Baker is still condemned to inactivity. His illness has left him too weak for employment even if he could get it.

Last Saturday, Colonel Lord Abinger, C. B., had the Scots Guards at Wimbledon, with his Volunteer Brigade. The day was unbearably hot, and it is much to be doubted whether the Scots Guards fully appreciated during the movements in the high value of the Volunteer service; but it was not the less creditable to their officers to find the whole of the staff. Eight regiments rejoice in Lord Abinger's zealous encouragement, and many more would range themselves under him if they could. It is much to be hoped that one day may see Lord Abinger Inspector General of Auxiliary and Reserve Forces, and then at last there may be some attempt to amalgamate the military services of the Crown.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA.		FORT. BYCULLA.	
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Thursday, July 5, up to 6 a.m.....	0 88	0 65	0 34	
Previously registered ...	35 53	27 81	29 19	
Total up to date...	36 44	28 46	29 53	
From 1st to 5th July 1876	11 19	14 67	17 76	

BOMBAY.

LICENSE to solemnize Marriages is hereby given to the Rev. J. Blackstock, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. GERSON DA CUNHA has been nominated a corresponding member of the Lyons Academy of Science, Literature, and Art.

THE WEATHER AT CALICUT.—We learn that from the 7th June, when the monsoon set in on our coast, to the 14th idem, no less than 18 inches of rain have been registered at Calicut.

RATES OF GRAIN.—Since Monday last grain dealers of Poona city have raised the rate of grain at one rupee to the pallah. This has been done in spite of the liberal rainfall everywhere. Favourable accounts are received from all sides of the rising crops, promising a good harvest.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.—The quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of May amounted to 183,075 cwts., valued at Rs. 9,27,548. The quantity shipped from the ports in Sind, during the same month, amounted to 74,161 cwts., valued at Rs 4,03,892.

THEFT BY RAILWAY SERVANTS.—Kassia Rugoonath and Dharoo Nana, two servants of the G. I. P. Ry. Co., were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing three umbrellas from a box on the goods platform of the station at Boree Bunder, and were sentenced each to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

WE learn that a fixed dioptric light, 76 feet above high water, and invisible at a distance of 14 miles, is now exhibited in the Eighthouse lately constructed on the mainland at Berberah, in the Gulf of Aden. Since the 1st of June, when the light was erected, certain dues have been levied on vessels entering the port of Berberah.

NOTIFICATIONS.—The Syndicate of the University of Bombay have added French to the list of second languages for the Matriculation Examination. The Syndicate have also awarded the Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship, vacant by the resignation of Manilal Nabhubhai Drivedi, Nariad High School, to Jadavrai Hakumatrai Thakore, Surat High School.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th June 1877 was Rs. 1,09,18,545, add silver received during the week Rs. 14,32 218. The sum of Rs. 21,00,033 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,02,50,730. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 24,95,498 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

FOOTBALL.—The first game of the season was played on the usual ground near the Bandstand on Wednesday evening. There was a very poor attendance, only sufficient to have 8 on each side, so it was soon a case of "bellows to mend." The ground was very slippery and running difficult, but there were several good runs made. The honorary secretary distinguished himself, as also did the valuable acquisitions we have had in new members, especially those who played in Sandhurst colours and W. Cooper. We noticed several veteran players on the ground. We trust shortly will join the next games. Several grand matches have been arranged. Next Wednesday the International Match will be played. The Military have challenged the Civilians and the match will be played on the 18th inst.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 3rd July, 1877, was 712, being 124 less than the preceding week, 360 more than the total of the week ending 4th July 1876, and 390 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 266 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 55·43. From returns received from 21 towns, fever which is 24 less than last week and 125 more above the same period last year. There were 180 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 165 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 35, 18, and 39 respectively, compared with 27, 11 and 19 last year.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.—On the arrival of the steamship Estepona, Captain L. Hubback, in this port, on Wednesday morning last from the Persian Gulf, a lascar belonging to that vessel slipped away from the ship and swam up to a tonj which was then on its way to the shore. On arriving at one of the bunders, the man made his way straight to the Fort Police Court, and related his story to Mr. Superintendent Smith, stating that the complainant's brother, who was also a lascar in the same ship as himself, was beaten and thrown overboard by the captain shortly after the ship had left Bushire, and that previous to this the captain had frequently assaulted his brother and illtreated him on several occasions. Mr. Smith thereupon placed the complainant befor Mr. W. Webb, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to whom he appears to have made a rambling statement to the above effect, but could not be understood as to the name of the ship he belonged to, or as to the name of the captain of the vessel; consequently the Magistrate ordered the complainant to be taken to Mr. Superintendent Moffat, of the Water Police, in order that he should institute an enquiry into the matter. Mr. Moffat having reported, the case is now under the consideration of the Public Prosecutor as to whether a criminal charge can be entertained against the captain of the s. s. Estepona.

ICE SHIP.—The C. C. Chapman, from Boston, arrived in the Madras roads last Sunday, with a cargo of ice and merchandise, consigned to the Tudor Company. She made the run in the unusually short time of 86 days, an average of 158 miles per day. This is said to be the fastest passage for some years past.

BAMBOOS for paper-making are being extensively shipped by the agents of the principal Bombay firm of merchants here. The samples going forward are thick in substance, and of the great length of 30 feet, and being crushed longitudinally, stow away economically, as to freight, and form excellent levelling material for the interstices of a timber cargo.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 5TH.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ATKINSON.)

THE MURDER ON THE BREACH CANDY VELLARD.

THE trial of Runchordas Waljee and Petamber Jeena, on a charge of having committed the murder of Prajee Dhunjee on the evening of the 16th May last, on the Breach Candy Vellard, was proceeded with before his Lordship and the same Special Jury. The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, defended the first prisoner; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Gandibhoy, defended the second.

At the sitting of the Court, his Lordship told Mr. Inverarity he had considered the point raised by him on the preceding day, and that his Lordship could not accede to it. If, however, the Advocate General and Mr. Gill withdrew their objection to it, his Lordship would take a note and reserve it for the consideration of a full court.

The Advocate General said if his Lordship thought the point ought to be reserved, he would not press his objection.

Mr. Gill said he would adhere to his objection.

Mr. Inverarity said he would hand up his point in writing if his Lordship permitted it.

The point was as to an admission of guilt against the first prisoner.

Mr. Gill, in addressing the jury on behalf of the first prisoner, said the whole case against his client rested on suspicious circumstances, but not on direct evidence of the crime. One of the circumstances was that he went with the second prisoner to purchase the knife; another that he met the second prisoner in the reckla at Bowla Mohla; and the third that he was present on the Vellard on the night of the murder. But circumstantial evidence, said the learned counsel, must be received with great caution, for in many instances the real culprits had turned up months and years after the victims of circumstantial evidence

interest, but in pursuit of a theory and a dream (hear). It has generally been acknowledged to be an imprudent act to go to war for an idea, but if there is anything more unsatisfactory than that it is going to war against an idea (hear, hear, and laughter). I would ask those who allow themselves to be led, perhaps by their imaginations, into the gloomiest views upon this question, at least to consider what strategically would be our duty if all that they believe were true. I used to hear during the late Franco-German war that the difference between the French and the German soldiers was that, although they had arms of equal value, the French always fired directly they saw the enemy on the horizon, whilst the German never fired till the enemy came within shot (laughter). Well, we all know the result of that difference (hear, hear). Well, I will not now assume that we have an enemy—I will not suppose that this war is a deep plot against English interests—for I believe it is capable of a more simple explanation—but if it were so, as some suppose, then which would be the wiser course?—to allow your enemy to choose his own ground, to follow him across deserts and impassable mountain chains into a field which he has chosen for himself, or to wait till he comes where only your peculiar arms and peculiar strength will enable you to tell upon him with invincible effect? (hear, hear.) I say this as a matter of theory. I have no right there are no facts within my knowledge which would justify me in representing the existence of such an enemy as I have assumed; but at the all things in this world it is behoves the English people to act up to their ancient fame, and to look upon these matters with the steadiness and the prudence which are the truest points of their character. Here in this Israel of the empire, in this city where some of its noblest efforts have been developed, and some of its finest characters formed, here it is that I trust we shall find the virtues that will carry us safely through this crisis—the steadiness, the coolness which really appreciates the situation as it stands, which does not mistake puerile for real danger, or phantoms for realities, but which, if real danger ever does arise, if our true interests or honour are ever really threatened, will tenaciously defend them at any cost (cheers), and at any sacrifice till the good end be won (loud cheers).

The Master next gave the toast of "The Lords and the Commons," which was heartily received.

The Earl of Derby, on rising to respond, was received with prolonged cheering. He said—It has been my duty on many occasions and in many places to return thanks on behalf of that branch of the legislature with which I am connected. I will not trouble you with the arguments with which we are all familiar, showing that the British constitution is the best that has ever existed (laughter). Of course we take that for granted (hear, and laughter); but I may say this in perfect truth, that a body like the House of Lords could not in the present time be created (hear, hear), and if by any accident it were destroyed you would find it very difficult to put anything in its place (cheers). A second chamber has always been a difficulty for those whose unfortunate fate it has been to make constitutions for continental countries (hear, hear, and laughter). If it is so framed as not to be really efficient, or not to exercise its power without being obstructive, it is apt to become ridiculous (hear, hear). Now the House of Lords does exercise a real and substantial power, because whatever may be the particular merits of its members, the body, as a whole, may be said to represent social forces which are still very real and very effective in this country (cheers). The House of Lords is not, as a rule, unduly obstructive because those who sit in it, being persons who have had considerable experience of local affairs, and who have, in vulgar phrase, a large stake in the country, are quite as widely away as any of their neighbours to the danger of producing a dead lock, and of interrupting the ordinary course of public affairs (cheers). If I might go further to practical matters, and from some experience of both branches of the legislature, I should not hesitate in backing that branch to which I belong, taking man for man, against that larger and more popular body of which for 12 years I was a member (cheers and laughter). In some respects we have a decided superiority. We keep better hours (laughter). We do not indulge in any superfluity of talk (laughter), and the most energetic and adventurous members of the Opposition, if in our house, are not slow to indulge in that wild idea which I am told is entertained by some persons somewhere else (laughter), that they may possibly succeed in accomplishing their own objects by wearing an obstruction in the course of public business generally (cheers and laughter). This is not a political gathering, although I think I have sometimes heard members of your company express themselves favorably towards the body to which I belong (cheers and laughter). I will not, therefore, go into any of the questions which, at this moment, are before the country, more especially because if I did so I could not do it well and could not strengthen—the admirable argument which has been addressed to you by my noble friend and colleague. No doubt we live in anxious and agitating times, and those who are responsible for the conduct of public business—especially those who are responsible for the management of the foreign affairs of this country—have not what is called a sinecure (cheers). I suspect there are very few men even in this busy city which we inhabit to whom fewer days or hours of repose have been granted in the past 18 months than to the person who is now Foreign Secretary (cheers and laughter). I agree with everything that has been said by my noble friend, that we must be ready to defend our interests when those interests are attacked, but, on the other hand, that we must not go about imagining British interests are attacked when anything is done in any part of the world which has not been done with our sanction or concurrence (hear, hear). There are British interests, and we cannot refuse to recognise their importance, but after all we must feel that the greatest of all British interests is the interest of peace (cheers). We have dealings with every country; we have political and admiralty relations with all parts of the world. It is really no exaggeration to say that no two countries in this globe can go to war but some British interest must be affected by their so doing. We are bound, therefore, to bear in mind that our interests are not to be accepted in any particular point. We have to consider what is the state of matters over the whole world. We have to consider the risk of involving ourselves in hostilities in any one part of the world, when thereby we might debar ourselves from even making a defence in some other places where our interests are much more affected (hear, hear). I say this only from a general and theoretical point of view. For my own part, having attended to foreign politics for a good many years, nothing has been so profoundly impressed on my mind as our utter incapacity to foresee coming events, and therefore I am very much of the mind of Mr. Canning. Some one said to Mr. Canning, "It is all very well to get out of this difficulty now, but do what you may, you must have war sooner or later." Mr. Canning's answer is reported to have been, "Well, if that is to be the case I would rather have the war sooner than later" (hear, hear, and laughter). That is my sentiment (loud cheers).

Several other toasts were subsequently proposed, and amongst the speakers was Midhat Pacha, who spoke briefly in the French language.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S letter to Lord Derby has, it is stated, been officially communicated to the other European Cabinets. A Berlin telegram says that the German Government has accepted it with a simple acknowledgment, without offering any observations upon it. The Imperial Government is, however, understood to have made the note the subject of a confidential communication to other Government with a view to establishing a common understanding. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—From what one hears it would seem that the Russian communication has not given such complete satisfaction as was expected. The disappointment does not seem to apply so much to the Suez Canal, Egypt, and Persia as to Turkey, concerning which the declarations are deemed satisfactory as to the points about Constantinople and the Dardanelles. As regards the former, it seems to have struck the British Government, as it will no doubt have occurred to other, though Russia asseverates she does not covet possession of Constantinople, no assurance is given that that city will not eventually be drawn into the range of military operations, and consequently at any rate temporarily occupied. It is somewhat the same with the Dardanelles. On this point, too, the assurance that so important a passage connecting the Black Sea with the Mediterranean, must always be regulated by international agreement is pretty obvious, though it does not touch the real question. What Government seems to have had in view—namely, the convention closing the Straits to all foreign men-of-war, and the nullification of which Russia may well be assumed to aim at, as part compensation for the efforts she is now making in the interest of the Eastern Christians. It seems also that the assurances of Russia that she has no intention to monopolize the settlement of the Eastern Question are deemed what they might have been. The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg, writing on the 4th inst. says:—

"The news that the Russian Government is endeavouring to appease the anxieties felt in certain European countries as to the possible results of the war has produced anything but a reassuring effect in Russia itself. The so-called national organs of the press are now more angry with the diplomatists than with the Turks, and they look upon any limitation of military operations in Turkey with the view of sparing the susceptibilities of other Powers as little less than a crime. Prince Meshtchersky, a popular writer in the *Grajdanin*, is one of the strongest of the advocates of this view. He says that rather than see Russia negotiating with England and Austria about the terms of peace with Turkey, he would have Russia go to war with those Powers. She is not acting on behalf of Europe, but for her own honour. Such sentiments are doubtless not those of the Russian nation, but it cannot be denied that the progress of the war, and especially the capture of Ardahan, has done a great deal to raise the Russians in their own conceit. The destruction of the two Turkish monitors, too, has consoled many Russians for the inferiority of their navy, and some even talk of the English fleet as only so much old iron which would be useless against Russian fortifications and torpedoes."

THE WAR.

(*Times' Special Correspondents.*)

A TURKISH CAMP.

SHUMLA, MAY 29.

To get to this great intrenched camp from Rustchuck one goes by railway as far as Shumla Road station, which is some 12 miles from Shumla itself, but as near as the line could be brought without great engineering difficulties being encountered. The English appearance of everything but the people along the Rustchuck and Varna line is very noticeable at a time like the present. For instance, the railway ticket says, "From Rustchuck to Shumla Road;" on the inside of the carriage there is the familiar inscription, "This compartment is intended for eight persons." Also very plain Saxon indeed is that which is occasionally called out from the English engine-driver's box on deck at the various stations where passengers alight for refreshment. Such a dislogue I heard at Sheytandjik, or the "Devil's-hole" station, where there is a very well-appointed refreshment-room for the hungry travellers, who are allowed three-quarters of an hour to dine. But mingled with these English signs and words are sights and sounds which soon recall one to the fact that Sheytandjik is by no means Clapham Junction. In the train one large third-class compartment is occupied by a harem of yashmaked women and some sweetly pretty children of various ages, clad in bedgown-like robes of many colours and draught-board pattern. Their lord travels in our carriage, and at the station a chair is placed for him on the platform where he sits daintily sipping lemonade without taking the least notice of the ladies, whose black attendant is doling out water to them and the children through their open window. The platform is crowded with uncouth-looking men and boys clad in every variety of costume, and from the sad brown jacket and ample continuations of the Turkish peasant to the wonderfully-beclooked Armenian merchant and still more showy Arnaute. Boys of a similar genus to those who sell evening papers at our stations run up and down with fruit, water, curious-looking loaves on sticks, and bits of roast lamb on skewers, shrieking aloud the merits of their wares, pushing each other aside, and generally exhibiting symptoms of a wonderfully keen eye for business and quick scent for *backsheesh*. Soldiers, of course, are plentiful. Melancholy Circassians, with honest looking blue eyes (the greatest thieves in existence); Arabs, looking exactly what they are, black-guards, impure and simple, blue tunicked warriors of the ordinary Turkish line, with their bright scarlet facings and fezzes; these are mingled with white-turbaned softas, blue-hatted and gowned Greek priests, and exquisitely dressed and gloved French-imitating Bulgarians. Together they make up a crowd such as only the dirty but picturesque East can produce.

At Shumla Road Station, while waiting for the horses, we take our ease, occupying the best room of the Railway Hotel. It is not a luxuriously-furnished apartment, but it is reserved for the cream of the cream. The walls are whitewashed and there are two chairs and a plain wooden table. A-t is represented by an old French print of Judith presenting the head of Holofernes to her admiring fellow-countrymen. The main road from the station is a very good one, gradually ascending all the way to Shumla. It winds over a great plain with glorious mountain scenery to the left and right. As one passes by the waving corn fields and rich pastures, the query irresistibly suggests itself who will reap these fast ripening crops? There are three nearly parallel roads, and along these, as far as the eye can reach are interminable trains of bullock and buffalo drawn waggons, crawling at about two miles an hour to and from the camp. What would be the result of a general stampede, with all these thousands of practically immovable vehicles blocking every available road, one shudders to think. One thing very noticeable was the ridiculously light loads which all these carts carried. Pack horses, mules, and asses were equally underburdened. I overtook hundreds of animals being gravely led along with not much more hay feathered over their backs than they could have conveniently eaten if allowed to do so upon arrival at their destination, and this was the Commissariat train to supply the camp with fodder. I am well within the mark when I say that, with system and supervision, one-third of the immense trains I saw would have suffced to carry the same quantity of supplies to headquarters. But system there is none, estimation of the value of time none, supervision none. Every man does what is right in his own eyes, and of course gets infinitesimal pay for infinitesimal exertions.

The sight of the camp itself is an interesting one. Innumerable white bell-shaped tents, interspersed with the green ones of the superior officers, are clustered about all over the vast hollow in the natural amphitheatre of the mountains. The sound of bugles all over the plain breaks the stillness of a lovely Summer's evening, and from all parts men are coming at the double to fetch their rations from the kitchen camps on the left of the road. As it is Friday (the Turkish Sunday) there is an extra treat in the way of a pilaaf of boiled rice, with just a suspicion of minced lamb among it. On ordinary days there is "chaha"—that is, rice, water and fat for breakfast, and supper too. This mess is eaten with black bread, of which two small loaves weighing half an oke each are served out to each man daily Shumla, in addition to its natural strength, is very strongly fortified—is in the opinion of many men impregnable. It certainly appears to be so to the general observer. To my mind it appears capable of affording accommodation for a large army to be shut up in and be useless to their fellow-countrymen. As for the number of men, position of guns, and general disposition of the troops here, it appears to me to be the proper work of a spy to supply precise information on those heads. In these days of telegraphy anything printed anywhere may find its way to any other place in a few hours, fair play, to say nothing of the duty of a guest, forbids the furnishing of such details. The town itself, cosily nestling at the base of the hills, is extremely Oriental in appearence. It is much more Turkish than Rustchuk, which has become more or less "west ruized" by the passage of the mails. At the hotel we find Colonel Gennot and Lieutenant Chermside hard at work over maps and papers. The good people at Rustchuk told my draghoman that the dreadful activity of Englishmen amazed them. "It was all very well in their little town at the beginning of the night, our people were either riding, driving, or walking about everywhere. They never seemed to want rest. The gallant gentlemen I have mentioned will keep up our character for eccentricity. From my bed I saw their candles alight, and as there were no blinds, I could see mans being folded and pulled this way and that until I should not like to say how late (certainly all good Pashas had been long asleep), and in the morning I learnt that they had departed for Silistria in a drenching rain at half-past 4. *Apropos* of Englishmen here, I have over and over again heard it said that there are hundreds of our countrymen in the Turkish Army. It is my duty to state that in the Army of the Danube there is exactly one. Mr. Prime, a young gentleman of considerable fortune, has the honour to hold a commission as captain in the Sultan's service. Several are at Constantinople seeking commissions, and among them is Lord Maidstone, who in his ardour for military occupation proposes to leave his bride at Therapia while he is away in the tented field.

I will now permit myself to say a word or two upon the general appearance and characteristics of this army. To begin at the base, I have everywhere found the rank and file sound. Take your samples whencesoever you like—either from the Egyptians at Varna, the Arabs at Rustchuk, or the mixed races here, among Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, and the result is the same. You get tough, broad-shouldered, intelligent-looking, and obedient soldiers. They have their vices, but their especial strength lies in their perfect sobriety. With a camp of I will not say how many men, but with a great camp like this, overwhelming this little town, the grog shops here are shut, and going behind the fellow threw his left arm round his neck as if he were about to strangle him. In an instant a capital double tooth, as sound as a young elephant's sucking tusk, was lying on the earth on the other side of the tent. The patient, who had never winced, mildly suggested that the wrong one might have been drawn, as he felt the offender at work still. "Haide, baiche!" "Be off, be off!" said the operator, pushing him out of the tent with his pincers. Then, calmly resuming his seat on the floor, he lit up a fresh cigarette and politely handed the live charcoal in the tongs to me.

THE FORTRESS OF RUSTCHUK.

RUSTCHUK, MAY 29.

To the observer on the Turkish side, from whom the activity and preparations of the Russian Army are naturally hidden, the military situation in the valley of the Danube will appear to have remained unchanged during the past week, for, with the exception of unimportant cannonading, which may be regarded as introductory only to the real campaign soon to begin, the Turks preserve a strictly expectant attitude. Even the movements of their troops, which hitherto have been carried on in the most active manner, have ceased in the first or river line, and at present the only operation in progress is the advance of the effective force of the second line—stationed at Constantinople, Adrianople, and Sofia—to the Army of the Danube. It would seem, however, that the march of the Russians to the Danube and the requisite preparations for crossing it are nearly completed, and that an attempt to force a passage, though only perhaps by way of a demonstration, will soon be made.

The circumstance that the Danube is still greatly flooded should not be regarded as an obstacle but rather as an additional incentive to effecting a speedy passage, since experience proves that the assuaging of the flood will force millers of bank land now under water into boys, rendering the country for weeks impassable. Besides, it is more than probable that the Russians, in forcing the stream line, will meet with little obstruction really difficult to surmount. This may be inferred from simply looking how the Turkish forces are distributed. Indeed, one would almost be justified in concluding that the Commander-in-Chief has really no serious intention of opposing the passage of the river, otherwise it was hardly possible for him to have left the Dobrudscha undefended, and to have assigned to none of the important places, like Isaktscha, Tortukai, and Nicopolis—all favourable points for crossing—a stronger garrison than five battalions and two field batteries. Besides, the entrenchments and shore batteries quite recently thrown up at these points are said to be inconsiderable and badly armed.

In Turkish military circles Rustchuck is regarded as one of those places which will probably soon be called upon to bear the brunt of attack, and therefore a short description of this fortress, and its importance from a military point of view, may not be without interest. Rustchuck is the capital of the vilayet of Danubian Bulgaria, and in ordinary times contains a population of 40,000 inhabitants, consisting in about equal proportions of Turks, Bulgarians, and Jews, with 8,000 foreigners. At present this number must be reduced by at least 40 per cent., a large number of the inhabitants having left the town on the outbreak of the war. From the natural position and consequence of the town it has always possessed great military importance, which in recen years has been sensibly enhanced by the construction of a railway from Rustchuck to Varna. The defences of the place consist of the old fortified girdle and a series of independent outworks. The *enceinte* faces towards the Danube and consists of 11 bastioned fronts with proportionally short curtains. The ditch is from 50ft. to 60ft. wide, and I fathom and a half deep. The scarp and countersary are of masonry. The bastions are each armed with from four to six guns, of which one at most is of heavy Krupp calibre. The outworks surround the town and actual citadel by a kind of double girdle, or semi-circle, beginning and ending with the Danube. The works, with the exception of the Levent Tabia, are chiefly made of earth. They number 29 but only eight of these are enclosed and deserve to be called independent outworks; the others are merely advanced earthworks, hurriedly constructed during the last few weeks to fill the gaps between the main forts. The different forts, however, have been built with due appreciation of the nature of the ground, and particularly with regard to recent improvements in artillery. Their position is somewhat thus:—Three lie between the Danube and the road from Rustchuck to Tirnova, and of these the quarantine fort is the most considerable. An enclosed work lies between the before-mentioned road and the river Lom. Between the latter and the high road to Shumla, on the ridges running parallel to the Danube, there is a series of seven forts, of which Levent Tabia and Grassna Tabia are the largest and most formidable. Between the roads to Shumla and Silistria there are 13, the chief of which are Tscheverli and Bogli Tabia; and lastly, between the Danube and the road to Silistra there are six, the chief being Maratin Tabia. The individual works are variously equipped, according to their relative size and importance, though not one of them carries less than four guns. Levant Tabia has 17, the largest number. Of these, seven are Krupp cannon, one with a calibre of 23 centimetres. The total number of cannon planted on the outworks is 170, of which 40 are by Krupp; and of these there are 13 with a calibre of 17 centimetres.

The garrison consists of 36 battalions of Infantry, chiefly Redifs, six squadrons of Cavalry, ten batteries, and 900 fort artillerymen—in all, about 8,000 men. The distribution of the force into Divisions and Brigades has, strange to say, not yet been effected. The troops are under the command of Muchir Eschref Pasha, the Governor of the fortress being Terik Taber Pasha. The men are mostly under canvas in the open space between the *enciente* and the outworks. The sanitary condition and commissariat of the garrison are said to be satisfactory. For some time past beef instead of mutton has been served out thrice a week. Field hospitals for 2,000 sick and wounded have been prepared, and are very well fitted up. There is plenty of lint and medicine, but there is a dearth of doctors and instruments. The town is well provided with provisions and ammunition.

In view of all this, therefore, and notwithstanding the fact that the greater part of the inhabitants are only made of earth, and not completely armed, Rustchuck promises to oppose a determined resistance in the event of a siege—that is if the garrison do their duty. The key of the fortress is at Sary Bajer, on the ridge on which Forth Levant Tabia is built. If this could be taken, Rustchuck would become untenable. Facing the Danube and the forts completely dominating the further shore are the intrenchments which have been thrown up by the Roumanians between Giurgevo and the village of Slobosia, but these the Turks could render perfectly harmless in a few hours. It is only the surprising lethargy of the Turkish commanders which allows the Russians and Roumanians to come within range of the guns of a fortress and permits them unassailed to make forts and intrenchments.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

PLOIESTI, JUNE 2.

In the swamps about the Danube there is now gathered what we call the Russian Army. While waiting for its first movement over the river a few words concerning its nature and character as it stands may not be thrown away. Little known at all times, that Army is still less familiar now, for it is undergoing a complete reorganization. Its organization is even now too complicated to describe in a letter, but, by rigid adherence to the principle of eliminating all that is useless for the present purpose, enough may be said to render more easy the watching future operations. The first portion to be eliminated is the Militia, which, however important, is not likely to be seen on the theatre of war. We have, therefore, only to deal with the permanent Army, which is again divided into 30 Corps, and the same number of Army Corps. If any one will seriously think of this, not losing sight of the fact that all these men cannot go to shops to buy for themselves, but must have all brought to them—when it is considered that they are not always but always in motion, and that the organization for supply is new to the Russian Army, there will be little matter for surprise if, sometimes, the soldier and officer too should lack the full proportion of his daily ration. As there are already ten such corps mobilised, five of them being in front line facing the Danube; as all the arrangements for the supply of an army are new to the Russians, who, until lately, had no permanent organization of the kind in peace, we need not be surprised at the first signs of that food is sometimes scarce with them for a day or two. It is intended that on the march herds of cattle shall accompany the troops who will also carry biscuits in their haversacks for three days. Provision vans follow the columns with a further supply of biscuits and bread. A private firm has contracted to supply other articles of food at various halting places, and depots will be formed in rear of the army.

So long as a railway remains available something may be done by its means towards feeding the troops which have the great corn-producing districts of South Russia behind them. But the Roumanian railway is only a single line; much delay has to be caused by return trains, which can only pass at certain stations, and must also carry great masses of war material. In any case, one railway is not sufficient to supply an army, carry off the front fresh troops, and to the rear sick and wounded; and when to this is added the fact that the floods and overwork have seriously damaged the line at different times and places, there is no cause for surprise that more than a month, nearly five weeks have elapsed since the declaration of war, and the Army is not even yet quite ready to commence active operations. It would not be fair, in present circumstances, to say exactly what all the Russian Corps are, though the Turks would not learn much from such a simple statement, for the positions at present taken up by the Army—somewhat withdrawn generally from the Danube—afford no indication of the spot selected for the passage of the river in main force. I cannot think that the operation will be easy if the Turks show any foresight and power of initiative. Rumours prevail even in the Army itself that peace will be made without fighting on the Danube, but the continued movements show as yet no sign of change of plan, and no faltering in its execution. The Corps pass steadily on, partly by rail and partly by road, and wheel up into positions facing the Danube as they arrive. When the moment for the crossing arrives, it will be known by movements which have not been executed, and the great secret of time and place selected will be well kept. Even the Head-Quarter Staff and the officers nearest to the Grand Duke are at present ignorant of the answer to the all-absorbing question. From one point of view this is a great advantage, for a secret known to many is no longer a secret. On the other hand, it is a disadvantage, for arrangements worked out at the last moment are not generally executed exactly.

A curious system prevails in the Russian Army. The men are very capable marchers, and their powers are put to a severe test one day, with rest the next. It will be interesting to watch the effect of this, but for the present it appears to me that the system is not a good one; for a man or a horse is more likely to be lamed by a long march than a moderate one; certainly by a short one—by 12 miles or 13, and once lamed cannot be cured in a single day. On the other hand, it is much to have an army which can march 25 miles a day on alternate days.

The camps are not regulated with that extreme attention to sanitary details which is enforced, and wisely enforced, with such rigour among the troops of an English army. English soldiers would certainly suffer if their camps were as little cared for in matters of cleanliness as those are here; but, whether from want of energy or inattention is said to prevail in the homes of the Russian lower classes, the men may have become, by a process of natural selection, accustomed and indifferent to the odours which taint the air round a camp. But to the eye of an Englishman, the carelessness on these points would seem to suggest danger of sickness. The present hot sun is fast drying the country, but by means of exhalations from the sodden earth. With those exhalations must rise the gases from decaying animal and vegetable matter, and the insects that brood over the camps in the morning and evening must surely carry in their heavy folds the seeds of disease and death. But we are told here that what are but seeds here are well developed plants within the Turkish lines, where typhus and typhoid fevers are already raging. This is no light campaign, and the circumstances attending it are far more terrible than those on which England gazed with aggrieved heart in 1866 and 1870-71. People talk glibly about the Turks defending Bulgaria as they retire. Do they realize what that would mean? That hundreds of thousands—men, women, and children—would lose all their means of support without any charitable organization to fall back upon; that the annihilation of all the troops in the field on both sides would create nothing like the misery occasioned by such a step, which would be infinitely more cruel than a proclamation of no quarter given or taken in battle. The slaying of soldiers brings a certain proportion of pain, distributed widely throughout a nation. The desolation of Bulgaria would be the annihilation of the whole people, not suddenly, but by slow steps of famine and every kind of woe. To recommend such a step would appear to argue the death of human feeling under the pressure of military technicalities, and would give a fair handle to those who declare that war is so great an evil that nothing can justify it. However high feeling may run in England, let us not, as a civilized nation, recommend or permit without wrath the the desolation of Bulgaria.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances in Rupees from 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up—£1,500,000.
Reserve Funds—£500,000

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, cotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND, | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY IS REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on it at Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | PARIS.
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
Applications for the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances in Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
" 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two bedtime measures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE
MAKERS OF
STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS & HOUSES.

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained-Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University, Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poona.

COST OF STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS.

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Graisaille work from 15s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 3 ft. per foot
Rich Subject work from 40 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.
To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the heigh by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, can not be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.
It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, 150 Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENT FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
errie and Co.; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascarine and Co,
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co, Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—
CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints..... Rs. 16 0
" " 6 " Quarts ..... " 15 0
" " 4 " " ..... " 13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water of the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having occasion to resort to a tonic of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H M Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in So